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NOTE TO TEACHERS: The next issue of the GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETINS will be published upon the reopening of schools in October. The BULLETINS are not issued during the summer vacation months. It will facilitate the handling and prompt mailing of the BULLETINS in the fall if teachers will apply now for the BULLETINS they need for next year. See application form following Bulletin No. 2.

Photograph by Wolff from European

MANGANESE HELPS THE CONVERTER CONVERT BRITTLE IRON TO DURABLE STEEL

The giant Bessemer "egg" does much of the "doctoring" which cures iron into steel, including the process by which air is shot through the steel to burn out the carbon. Then manganese must be called in to remove the unwanted air. The German workman (left) in a Ruhr steel mill protects his eyes from glare and from flying sparks by a piece of dark glass (Bulletin No. 4).

HOW TEACHERS MAY OBTAIN THE BULLETINS

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Alaska's Wealth Now Recognized among Sea Treasures

PROPOSAL in Congress that the United States supervise Alaska's Bering Sea margins shows that "Seward's Folly" is now a recognized source of wealth, even around the sunken edges.

The Bering Sea waters off Alaska's coast contain valuable salmon fishing, over which there has been a question of jurisdiction. The Japanese government has finally agreed to restrict the latter by refusing to license any of its nationals wishing to fish in Alaskan waters.

Ever since Seward pushed to a successful conclusion the purchase of Alaska, his critics have been forced to "eat their words." Alaska cost $7,200,000, an oversize sum for an ice box in 1867; but few investments of United States dollars in land have given better return. Last year Alaska shipped to the United States products valued at nearly nine times the amount paid to Russia for the territory.

Alaska Spells It "$almon"

Alaska salmon canneries transported $42,026,365 worth of their products to the United States and fresh and cured salmon shipped were valued at two million dollars. Catching and canning salmon is by far Alaska's most important industry. It employs 25,000 people every year. Salmon are rapidly cleaned by efficient machines, called "iron chinks" because they have replaced Chinese workers.

Nearly every bay and inlet of Alaska has its waterside salmon cannery. Watch the shiploads of fresh fish pour in at one end and come out the other in a stream of silvery cans, and you will understand why Alaska's factories produce more than half the canned salmon on the world's pantry shelves. Because it is shipped to Seattle and distributed from there, Alaskans who want canned salmon usually import it from the United States. Last year they ordered $8,000 worth.

Mineral wealth ranks next to fisheries in the territory. Last year Alaskan miners shipped to the United States nearly $7,000,000 worth of copper, about three times as much gold, and $71,000 worth of silver. The territory has extensive high-grade coal deposits, but costly transportation has hindered working them.

Red, White, and Blue Foxes

Ask a woman what Alaska means to her, and she will answer in one word: "Furs!" Luxurious mink, sable, soft muskrat and beaver, and fluffy fox furs: red, white, blue, black, and silver—Alaska supplies these, as well as hides of hair seals, from which purses are made, and fur seal skins, which become popular, durable wearing apparel.

The Pribilof Islands in the Bering Sea are the breeding grounds of four-fifths of the fur seals in the world. The seals are protected by the Government and only young males are killed. Last year 55,000 fur seals were taken. Nearly 1,000 blue fox pelts also were produced on the islands.

Alaska has great forest resources of hemlock and spruce that have been only partially cut over.

Vast acres in the territory, worthless for farms or forest, are used as grazing grounds for reindeer herds. About 1,280 reindeer were dispatched to Alaska in 1891-1902 from Lapland and Siberia. In 1936 there were 600,000, although many were killed to supply Eskimos with food and clothing. Last year the United States imported $16,000 worth of surplus reindeer meat and hides.

Alaska is a good market for American goods, taking $42,860,774 worth in

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Photograph from Fairchild Aërial Surveys

WHERE NEW YORK COMES WHEN OTHERS COME TO NEW YORK

In summer Coney Island Beach is strewn with humanity as thickly as the Milky Way with stars. Here New Yorkers amuse themselves by the million along the famous boardwalk that stretches for more than three miles along the sandy shore. Since 1840 Coney Island has been the summer resort of the metropolis, crowds pouring in for a day or a few hours, at first by water excursions, and now by motor and subway (Bulletin No. 5).

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Chewing Gum Makes Uaxactun Ruins Easier To Reach

THERE doesn't seem to be much connection between a subway gum-chewer reading his tabloid newspaper and an ancient city of the Old Empire Maya.

But because of chewing gum, archeologists and travelers may be able to visit with greater ease the Maya ruins of Uaxactun (pronounced "Wah-shock-tune") in Petén, northern Guatemala. Sapote trees in the dense jungle surrounding the ruins supply chicle, from which chewing gum is made. To facilitate export of the valuable chicle, a new airfield has been cut out of the jungle near Uaxactun.

Heretofore, the ruins of Uaxactun have been very difficult to approach. Situated about twenty-five miles south of the Mexican and twenty-nine miles west of the British Honduras boundaries, they are partially surrounded by logwood swamps and by thick jungle, whose luxuriant foliage swarms with howling monkeys and green parrots. Only habitations are the rude camps of chicle gatherers and timber cutters.

Either Too Wet or Too Dry

Until recently the easiest route was from Belize, capital of British Honduras, southwest along the Belize River by launch to El Cayo, then northwest by a four-days' trip on muleback to Uaxactun. During the rainy season, when flood waters speeded up the river part of the journey, the overland lap through sopping jungle and swamps took twice as long. On the other hand, at the end of the dry season, May or June, when the jungle is best penetrated, a shortage of water means hardships for travelers because most of the wells and small streams are dried up.

Another and newer route involved an airplane flight from Guatemala City 166 miles north to the lakeside town of Flores. There, passengers and supplies were transferred to pack animals for the remaining thirty-seven miles' journey to Uaxactun. The new airport will permit direct flight to the ruins.

Uaxactun consists of a cluster of thatched buildings, field headquarters for archeologists of the Carnegie Institution, and of seven groups of excavations gathered around a central water hole. When the ruins were discovered in May, 1916, members of the Second Central American Expedition of the Carnegie Institution of Washington saw only curious cone-shaped mounds of loose stones and earth, overgrown with trees and creepers.

Market and Religious Center for Region

Careful excavation revealed flat-topped pyramids of white stone, built up in a series of terraces, and ornamented with sculptured masks and decorative symbols. Copies of these symbols have been used to ornament modern Guatemalan structures, notably the inn at Chichicastenango. Up the structures' long flights of steps, Maya once climbed to the palaces and temples on top. Created more than 18 centuries ago by Maya of the Old Empire, who probably had only stone tools, the pyramids are masterpieces of ancient architecture.

Uaxactun is important because, though it is not the largest, it is perhaps the oldest center of Maya civilization. It was occupied from about A. D. 68. Successive digging has uncovered bits of sculpture, carved jade, stone altars, and paintings that have enabled scholars to re-create the lives of these "Greeks of the New World."

It is believed that Uaxactun was never a regularly inhabited city, like Rome or Athens, but a center to which Maya from outlying farming regions flocked for

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1937. Largest single import was more than six million dollars' worth of tin cans for salmon canneries. A million dollars' worth of fish-canning equipment, and quantities of machinery and vehicles also were purchased by Alaskan industry.

American ships brought to Alaskan ports meat and dairy products, nearly two million dozen eggs, grains, vegetables, and fruits, including, for the first time, canned peaches and pineapple. Alaskan farmers imported 305,316 pounds of field and garden seeds.

For Alaskan housewives "Made in U. S. A." baking soda, sewing machines and brooms, fancy soaps, perfume and cosmetics, and pianos were imported.

See also "Conquest of Mount Crillon," *National Geographic Magazine*, March, 1935; "'Nakwasina' Goes North," July, 1933; "World Inside a Mountain," September, 1931; "Today on 'The Yukon Trail of 1898,'" July, 1930; "Mapping the Home of the Great Brown Bear," January, 1929; "Northern Crusoe's Island," September, 1923; "Our Greatest National Monument," September, 1921; "Ten Thousand Smokes Now a National Monument," April, 1919; "Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes," February, 1918; and "Game Country without Rival in America," January, 1917.

Bulletin No. 1, May 9, 1938.

Photograph by E. C. Kolb

ALASKA'S FISH AND FOLK GET TOGETHER FOR A GOOD MEAL

An Eskimo woman of Naknek dresses salmon on the shore of Bristol Bay, an arm of Bering Sea, just west of Katmai National Monument in Alaska. Bristol Bay is the site of several canneries, from which comes a part of the Alaskan salmon imported into the United States. For local consumption, salmon is being dried on racks in the background.

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The Sokol, National Olympic of Czechoslovakia

WILL Czechoslovakia take time from politics to hold the Sokol Festival? The celebration, scheduled for June-July of 1938, will be the tenth of the traditional gymnastic festivals for which Czechoslovakia is famous. The unsettled political situation in the country gives the 1938 Sokol a special importance.

Before the World War, when Czechoslovakia was a part of Austria-Hungary, the festival was a dramatic gesture of Czech nationality. Since the World War and the creation of the Republic of Czechoslovakia, fulfilling the Sokol's aim, the festival has continued as a symbol of freedom. It is held once every six years.

The Sokol Festival is a form of Olympic Games, except that it also has a "plot." Added to a wide variety of mass drills and athletic events is a pageant which symbolizes some major event in Czech history. Each pageant has a different story to tell. Sokol means "falcon," Czech equivalent of the American eagle.

The Idea Began Two Generations Ago

Two generations ago, national spirit in Bohemia was almost dead. Then the subject peoples in Austria roused themselves against oppression they had almost come to take for granted.

The occasion produces the men. The leaders, Tyrš and Fugner, soon found themselves at the head of a large and growing organization which, through fostering athletics and ideals that make for manliness, at the same time forged forces that make for freedom.

Two years before the World War, at the Sixth Sokol congress, many spectators saw the nucleus of a mighty army. Sensing danger in the hiss of drilling feet, the Austrians tried to limit the growth of this well-knit group, but in vain.

Czechoslovakia's yearning for freedom was vividly suggested in the pageant of the Seventh Sokol. In a communication to the National Geographic Society, a spectator describes this typical Sokol spectacle:

"Across from us, in the middle of the other long side of the rectangular stadium, is the band shell. Flanking this run long grandstands massed with people, but so distant that their forms cannot be seen. Slowly and majestically, a single figure in flowing white enters the arena. This is Patria, the spirit of nationalism.

Symbols of the Birth of a Nation

"She is joined by a group of maidens in white who beseech her to kindle the embers of patriotism. She consents, and summons the builders of the state, sturdy men, stripped to the waist.

"As they work, their movements, seen from a distance, seem lazy and slow. But the dogged force with which they toil shows that laying the foundations of statehood is not a holiday adventure, lightly to be done. The musical background is one of measured slowness, almost a dead march. A brightly dressed group comes in bearing a banner on which a double-tailed lion is seen. These are the peasants of Bohemia. Then follow Silesia and Moravia with their banners, and applause sweeps the stadium as Slovakia, freed from Magyar rule, joins them.

"Then there enter airy dancers, bare of leg and dressed in bright red skirts and snow-white blouses, the spirits of a promised statehood. Finally the different national groups start dancing.

"The dance is soon cut short by martial strains as the Sokols, packed in solid

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games, religious ceremonies and barter of produce. Each group of buildings surrounds a main paved plaza, which was probably once used as a marketplace, like those in the present Guatemala Indian villages of the highlands.

Note: For additional information and photographs about Uaxactun see "Unearthing America's Ancient History," *National Geographic Magazine*, July, 1931. Descriptions and photographs of the Maya people will be found in "Preserving Ancient America's Finest Sculptures," November, 1935; "Foremost Intellectual Achievement of Ancient America," February, 1922; and "Excavations at Quirigua, Guatemala," March, 1913.

See also in the GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETINS: "Modern Maya Live in Shadows of Ancient Temples," week of December 6, 1937.

Bulletin No. 2, May 9, 1938.

FORM FOR REQUESTING RENEWAL OF BULLETINS

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Photograph from Carnegie Institution of Washington

LIKE EGYPT'S PYRAMIDS, UAXACTUN'S WERE GEARED TO THE SKIES

From Pyramid E-VII, built facing east, priests could see the sun rise over certain temples at the summer, winter, and mid-season solstices. The crumbling pyramid has stairways mounting each side, with huge carvings of symbolic masks in pairs on either side. The stone pillar at the extreme left is Stela 20, dating from 235 A.D. It was over this pillar from the pyramid that priests sighted the sun.

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Manganese Puts Sinews in Steel

SIX thousand tons of manganese ore recently took a cruise all the way from South East Africa to Baltimore.

This important metal immigrant, arriving quietly as if traveling incognito, is really prominent enough to deserve a special interview about why it came to this country.

Manganese is one of the secrets of the strength of steel, by which our streamlined civilization is made possible. Modern steel contains from twelve to eighteen per cent manganese, playing a key role in up-to-date transportation, building and bridge construction, and in the manufacture of tools and machinery.

Keeps Steel from Being Spongy

It is manganese that takes the "hot air" out of steel and toughens it for the strenuous service it must give the fast-moving, hard-hitting activity of today. During that step in its manufacture in which steel is "in the tub," it uses manganese as "bath salts" to remove the effects of oxidation. And deoxidation in this case brings death to air bubbles and blowholes in the firm-packed steel. Thus steel, thanks to the introduction of manganese, becomes harder, stronger, less porous, and builds up its resistance to wear and shocks. In short, after manganese treatment, steel "can take it."

Deposits of this strategic manganese ore are reported in twenty States. In 1936, mines were productive in fourteen States, led by these six: Montana, Virginia, Georgia, Arkansas, Minnesota, and Michigan. Yet production is so small that the country now depends on foreign sources. In fact, the United States imports almost thirteen times as much ore as she produces.

In appearance, manganese is a grayish-white metal with a reddish tinge. Soft when pure, it resembles iron. But so rarely does it exist in a pure state that it is ordinarily hard and brittle.

Ancient Egyptians Used Manganese

Manganese has been used in small quantities since the time of the ancient Egyptians, but considerable amounts of it were not produced until after the American Civil War. Even today few countries have exploited their deposits actively. Russia accounts for more than half the total production. That country, India, Brazil, and the African Gold Coast have been the chief sources of the world's supply.

Most manganese ore is consumed far from its sources. Large production is in outlying, less highly industrialized regions, and the expense of long range shipment, with national boundaries to cross, has limited the mining of the more remote deposits.

At the same time, however, manganese "saves its neck" by creating a balance of trade. For the ore finds ready markets in countries where steel is used for almost anything ranging from razors to locomotives. Russia alone of all the major steel-producing countries has within its borders enough manganese to supply its needs. During the World War and immediately after, manganese shortages threatened steel industries in western Europe and America, owing to shipping restrictions and revolution in Russia.

Although 92 per cent of the world's output of manganese is used in the manu-

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ranks, enter the arena. The dancing sprites, never at rest, have woven their white and scarlet line back and forth among the several groups without uniting them. With the coming of the Sokols the national groups blend into one imposing whole.

"Suddenly the hymn of hope crashes into harsh discord. Guns boom. Machine guns gnash their dragon teeth to left and right, and War, mounted on a black horse, dashes across the field, followed by a company of hooded fiends. Workers and peasants alike are stricken to the earth and only the Sokols stand defiant.

"Then enter chubby-legged boys and girls, dressed in light tan edged with red. They are the fledgling falcons—the heirs of the future. They advance to Patria and bid her raise her head. Their song grows spirited. A bugle call is heard.

"Then Victory, on a white horse, advances to the center of the scene and a military band makes all eyes turn to watch the entrance of the Czechoslovak legionnaires, carrying the triumphant colors of the Allied arms."

Note: Additional descriptions and photographs of Czechoslovakia and its Sokol Festival will be found in "When Czechoslovakia Puts a Falcon Feather in Its Cap," *National Geographic Magazine*, January, 1933; "The Danube, Highway of Races," December, 1929; "Hospitality of the Czechs," June, 1927; "Looking Down on Europe," March, 1925; "The Battle-Line of Languages in Western Europe," February, 1923; "Czechoslovakia, Key-Land to Central Europe," also "The New Map of Europe," February, 1921; "The Races of Europe," December, 1918; "Bohemia and the Czechs," February, 1917.

See also in the GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETINS: "Czechoslovakia: Ancient Bohemia Plus," week of December 6, 1937.

Bulletin No. 3, May 9, 1938.

Photograph by Maynard Owen Williams

THREE BELLES OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Almost every little Czechoslovakian village has its distinctive dress. The woman in the center is a matron and wears the Cicmany costume. The Czech language remained the speech of the common people through many years of Austrian rule and has produced a wealth of poetry.

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N.E.A.'s Big Convention in Little Old New York

THE annual convention of the National Education Association during the last week of June will mass its thousands of school teacher members from all over the United States in New York City.

This is the first N.E.A. convention in Manhattan since 1916, and the place is singularly appropriate. For New York City is a symbol of modern America.

The skyscraper city towers so high on the American scene that its shadow touches every part of the United States reached by newspapers, radio, and motion pictures. Americans from every corner of the country make a pilgrimage to New York City to exchange that thin remote shadow for the substance of personal experience. The experience of reality, moreover, is more fantastic than a dream city.

Skyscraper Slimness Due to "Standing Room Only"

New York City, whose Arabian Nights' unreality won it O. Henry's title of Bagdad-on-the-Subway, has by modern magic become the world capital of speed and intensity. It is a city with more inhabitants than the continent of Australia. Four of its five boroughs, if considered as individual cities, would rank among the eight largest of the United States.

Core of this congested population, with more people than the State of Texas, is the island of Manhattan, a solid rock patch of only 22 square miles. A growth of 25,000 per cent in three centuries has crowded buildings into the world's most lofty structures. To be tall on New York's soaring skyline, a skyscraper must shoot above other skyscrapers like a pencil erect among art gum erasers.

Before visitors settle down to their own errands, they usually surrender to the clamor of New York City's special wonders. Overhead towers the world's tallest building, the Empire State, like a mammoth needle aimed at the clouds. On its 102 floors could be housed with comfort an average American community of about 20,000 people. The most famous goddess of the western world, the Statue of Liberty, French-gowned American Amazon on Bedloe's Island, gallantly lifts the light of freedom 300 feet above the ace harbor of the "Promised Land."

"Great White Way" Ablaze With Many Colors

The neck-stretching lines of Rockefeller Center house a three-ring circus of gigantic theaters, radio studios, swank cafés, and exotic patches of blossoming gardens in the sky. Feverish sunless arteries of subway link the greenish twilight of the tank-lined Aquarium with the purplish twilight under the dome of Grant's Tomb. Brooklyn Bridge and its half-dozen sister giants are overpoweringly massive close at hand but they thin out in perspective to spiderweb delicacy.

In the narrow thoroughfare of Wall Street the imagined goldbrick glory of stock exchanges appears as the dingy dignity of stone columns. Along the witches' cauldron of amusement known as Broadway, the "Great White Way" of yesterday has burst into today's red, blue and yellow neon auroras. Smart Fifth Avenue "models" its self-conscious fashions in every shop window. Far removed is the brawling disorder of Orchard Street, choked with pushcarts full of fish-heads for a nickel, women's corsets, or strings of dried mushrooms.

The sepia sights of Harlem, the German shop signs of Yorkville, the anonymous vegetables and herbs of Chinatown shops, the flop houses of the Bowery, the sidewalk artists of Greenwich Village, and the blaring five miles of Coney Island's mass amusement contrast sharply with the timeless symmetry of Cleopatra's needle in that restful oasis of trees and grass known as Central Park.

Museum Collections of Keys, Bibles, Indian Relics, Money

The visitor eventually adopts the New Yorker's attitude of intensely minding his own business, regardless of the city's distractions. Then he finds that the honeycomb of the metropolis contains a cell devoted to almost every educational purpose imaginable. Special museums offer entire collections of such subjects as safety devices, history of the theater, odd and ancient moneys of the world, specimens of diseased hearts, locks and keys, Latin Bibles, Jewish religious objects, telephones, early American newspapers, life in Palestine, and detectives' equipment.

The Museum of Natural History offers fifteen acres of floor space lined with habitat groups of animals and man from Asia and Africa as well as from the past of the two Americas. In the

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facture of steel, it has other industrial uses. It goes into the making of iodine and chlorine, while some of its salts are vital to the manufacture of disinfectants, deodorizers, sterilizing agents, photographic developers, and leather. Permanganates (manganese salts) are also important for lumber preservation and the bleaching of textile fabrics.

Important in Flashlights and Farming

In the form of manganese dioxide or pyrolusite, it is used in dry cell batteries, making possible many electrical conveniences of everyday life. Many an explorer and rural resident, far from electric power lines, can thank the manganese in dry cells for flashlights and radio reception.

Manganese is even essential to plant and animal nutrition. Most soils contain enough manganese for plant life, but in some regions a lack of it retards and even prevents growth. Tests with truck crops in southern Florida have shown that additions of small quantities of manganese sulphate turns land, once thought barren, into fruitful areas.

In addition to the countries already named, Japan, Cuba, Union of South Africa, Egypt, and the Philippines have manganese mines.

Note: Descriptions and photographs of steel manufacture, which uses most of the manganese produced, are found in "Indiana Journey," *National Geographic Magazine*, September, 1936; "Penn's Land of Modern Miracles," July, 1935; "What Is the Saar?" February, 1935; "Illinois, Crossroads of the Continent," May, 1931; "Michigan, Mistress of the Lakes," March, 1928; "Industrial Titan of America," May, 1919; and "Industry's Greatest Asset—Steel," August, 1917.

Bulletin No. 4, May 9, 1938.

Photograph by J. Baylor Roberts

MANGANESE MAKES POSSIBLE BURROWING AND SCURRYING DEEP UNDER CITIES

The tools necessary in modern steel construction, the girders and supports, the complicated system of rails, signals, and switches needed by subways and underground railway tracks all require the hardness and endurance under constant wear that manganese gives steel. An excellent example of the complex use of modern steel is seen under the Grand Central Station in New York City, where underground tracks pass beneath the 75-acre building. A train a minute may roar over these tracks to the terminal's passenger platforms during rush hours. In addition to heavy traffic, this shell of steel must bear the stress of tall buildings above.

dome of the Hayden Planetarium next door is exhibited a whole captive universe, where planets and constellations, sun, moon, and comets dutifully stage the spectacle of night at the command of a few punched electric buttons. The American Indian dominates an entire museum at the Heye Foundation. Science and Industry furnish the theme of the museum planted at the roots of the Rockefeller Center.

The only President born in New York City is the subject of a museum, planned three days after his death, in the Theodore Roosevelt House. Art galleries range from the giant Metropolitan to special collections for French, Spanish, Irish, and African art. Unusual art ideas are found in the bizarre "arrangements" of the Museum of Modern Art, the dreamy portraits of Himalayan peaks at the Roerich Museum, and the bird cages and furniture in the industrial arts collection of the Peter Cooper Union.

The past of New York City is dramatized in its own museum with models of old New Amsterdam. For living exhibits, both rare and exotic, the visitor may enter the 264 acres of the Bronx Zoo—a metropolis for captive animals, with two dozen buildings and eight miles of walks—and the Central Park Zoo facing fashionable Fifth Avenue.

For visiting school teachers, "a busman's holiday" can combine a ride on a double-deck Fifth Avenue bus with calls at some of the city's over 1,000 public schools or five famous big schools: Columbia, with a student population of 35,000, and Fordham, Hunter, New York University, and City College.

Note: New York City is more fully described in "This Giant That Is New York," *National Geographic Magazine*, November, 1930. Additional photographs, illustrating the progress of New York in the last two decades, are found in "Ships, from Dugouts to Dreadnaughts," January, 1938; "The Miracle of Talking by Telephone," October, 1937; "Trains of Today and Tomorrow," November, 1936; "New York—An Empire within a Republic," November, 1933; "How the United States Grew," May, 1933; "The Travels of George Washington," January, 1932; "Seeing America with Lindbergh," January, 1928; "On the Trail of the Air Mail," January, 1926; and "The Non-Stop Flight across America," July, 1924.

See also in the GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETINS: "New York's Vertical Travel Exceeds the Horizontal," week of March 23, 1936; and "New York's New Free Port—and Some Others," week of February 24, 1936.

Bulletin No. 5, May 9, 1938.

Photograph by Ewing Galloway

THE LIBRARY SPREADS OUT WHERE OTHER BUILDINGS SPREAD UP

Where Forty-Second Street (right) meets Fifth Avenue (left) stands the classic main building of the New York Public Library, head of a family of 45 branch libraries. Behind it lies the green square of Bryant Park, where an outdoor reading room dispenses reading al fresco. The Library contains rare illuminated manuscripts, examples of primitive 15th-century printing, a Gutenberg Bible, and a unique assortment of other rare and old books.

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